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may be led to see that the movement which is expressing itself on the practical side through these world-conferences, having already a great and triumphant past, is assured of a still more wonderful future. The ministers of religion, the men of the university and the college, the educators in the public schools, the men of industry, trade and commerce, the artisans and craftsmen, the agriculturalists, the women in the home, must all be brought to an intelligent, living faith in the future and early success of the mighty movement whose triumph is to lift from every one of them burdens from whose weight they have always suffered and from which they cannot otherwise ever be released.

The details of the program immediately before us are determined largely by the accomplishments of the Hague Conference last summer. The principle of a Periodic Congress or Conference of the Nations has already been adopted; but we must still emphasize the necessity of the Congress being so organized, under treaty stipulations, that its meetings will be regular and automatic, and not dependent in any way on any vote at The Hague. The principle of a permanent international court of justice, after the analogy of our Supreme Court, has likewise been approved. But the governments must not be allowed to rob us of this Supreme Court of the World by an endless wrangle over the difficulties of its practical constitution. The arbitration cause in general is already practically won, but obligatory arbitration has as yet made only modest gains in conventional form. The general treaty of obligatory arbitration, defeated by the opposition of half a dozen powers at The Hague last summer, still remains to be realized. So does the rendering immune from capture all private property at sea in time of war.

But of all the things still to be worked for, the limitation and reduction of armaments is the most important and the most urgent. The great armaments, the spirit out of which they have grown and still grow, and the attitude of suspicion which they keep alive, are what constituted at The Hague the one underlying formidable obstacle which prevented the accomplishment of more than was actually effected. Some of the professed friends of peace urge that the armament question be let alone; that it will take care of itself when certain other things are accomplished. But it has been let alone too long already. The other things can never be adequately accomplished alone while this huge obstacle is in the way. The fresh and peculiarly senseless outbreak of naval rivalry since the second Hague Conference closed will, if it continues, make the obstacles (at least one of them) in the way of the completion of the peace-organization of the world bigger and more stubborn than ever, and the result will be such a paralysis of the third Hague Conference as to reduce its results very much below what they ought to be.

In our educational campaign, therefore, for the success of the third Conference at The Hague seven years hence, this urgent question must be kept well to the fore. Not that less stress shall be laid upon the others, but more upon this. The work of construction and destruction must proceed together, mutually supporting one another. Only thus can such an atmosphere be created at the next Hague Conference as will make it impossible for any nation, relying on its huge army or its big navy, to defeat any of the capital aims of the Conference, as Germany at the last one defeated obligatory arbitration and Great Britain the immunity of private property at sea from capture in time of war.

### Not by Violence.

As we go to press the distressing news reaches us of the assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal, in as crafty and cold-blooded a way as ever characterized any of the notorious regicides of the dark ages. The whole civilized world is darkened and disgraced by the crime. It is to the credit of our time that the feeling of moral horror at this deed is so deep and widespread.

But what we write to say is that such inhuman deeds, whether performed by those who govern or those who are governed, do not accomplish, or even tend to accomplish, that for which they are concocted, unless that purpose be murder purely for the sake of murder. Civilization, which consists in the prevalence of law, in respect for law and conduct under the dominion of the spirit of law, cannot be advanced by lawlessness and sheer brutality, the nature of which is always to produce in turn their own kind.

However corrupt and inefficient the King and the government of Portugal may have been,—and on this question we have no judgment to render,—the deed of darkness to which the world has just been witness, like all similar deeds of the past, will in itself do simply nothing to better the condition of things. The direct and immediate effect of it, if it proves to have been instigated by the friends of a new form of government, will be to make more difficult of realization the aims of the growing Portuguese democracy. Monarchical absolutism will be tempted forthwith to make itself more absolute, and will attempt to save itself by a severer and more repressive régime. This, in turn, will breed new anarchists, new assassins, indeed, a whole crop of lawless men, and so the horrid wheel will continue to go round dealing out its tale of crime, as it has always done under the dominion of passion and violence. Other forces may, of course, come in, as they often do, take possession of the current of events, and prevent in measure the continuance of the natural fruits of such deeds. This, we shall all hope, will be the case in poor afflicted Portugal.

It seems to be taking the world, rulers and people

alike, an infinite time to learn one of the most elemental lessons: Passion begets passion; violence begets violence; cruelty, cruelty; vengeance, vengeance; the mailed fist, the mailed fist. Swords and pistols beget swords and pistols; explosives generate explosives; armies and navies provoke armies and navies. This is one of the simplest lessons of history, which even those who run may read. The neglect to learn this elemental lesson has kept the earth so filled with violence that reading history is often like wading through endless streams of blood.

It is encouraging to see that our modern spirit is getting so rapidly away from the old raw savagery that such a deed as that done in Lisbon the last day of January awakens feelings of universal grief and moral horror. Not much less regret and moral disapproval, perhaps even more, are felt at the high-handed policies and deeds of rulers and governments, the natural fruit of which is red-handed violence, assassination and other kindred crimes. Let us hope that the day is not far away when the humanization of the human spirit shall have become so complete as to make the crimes of violence impossible on the part of either subjects or rulers, and when all classes will have learned that moral and spiritual forces are the only ones that can be relied upon to produce good and durable results. Not by violence, but by manifestation of the truth, by love, patience, self-sacrifice and disinterested service, are governments to be saved and human rights and liberties to be won and maintained.

### Remonstrance Against the Increase of the Navy.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society held on January 28, the following remonstrance against the further increase of the navy, especially the addition of four new battleships, was adopted, and copies of it, signed by the President and Secretary, forwarded to both the Senate and the House of Representatives:

*"To the Congress of the United States:*

"The Directors of the American Peace Society, representing a growing constituency in all parts of the country, earnestly remonstrate against any further increase of the navy, and especially against the proposed addition of four new battleships. In the presence of squalor and poverty in all our cities, and great areas of ignorance and illiteracy, with a vast need of the equipment of civilization in the form of good roads and schools, we deprecate the semblance of preparation to fight other and poorer peoples.

"We beg to call your attention to the fact that our country enjoyed many decades of safe and rapid growth, with small need of armaments, while our institutions were still new and untried. Our foreign commerce, flourishing without the help of armored ships, was never more important than in the period before the Civil War.

"We discover the same law for the nation as for the individual, that the frequent show of force breeds arrogance in those who exercise it and suspicion among those in whose face it is flaunted.

"We can find no people in the world that wishes to attack us or do us wrong. We are sure that our people desire to remain at peace with every other nation. We remonstrate, therefore, against the increase of the navy of the United States as an injurious misrepresentation of the best sentiments of our people. In the name of the growing humanity of the world and of the great common interests of commerce, travel and education; in the name of the millions of our people who have to bear the burden of taxation, and upon whom every needless tax levied for the machinery of war is an injustice; for the sake of the other nations upon whom the increase of our naval force will create a new burden to keep pace with us, but all of whom we shall serve and reassure by calling a halt in our naval outlay; in the name of the great religions professed in the United States, the principles of every one of which forbid the attitude of war, and set forth the standards of international trust and friendliness,—we appeal from the passing fashion of naval pomp and display to the deeper sense of chivalry and generosity in the hearts of our countrymen, of whom you are our chosen representatives. We look to you to act for the furtherance of the noblest ideals of the American people."

All the Auxiliaries and the individual members of the American Peace Society, indeed, all friends of the cause of international brotherhood and peace throughout the nation, are urged to send without delay resolutions or letters of protest against the proposed extravagant enlargement of the navy this year. The Naval Committee is at work on the measure to be reported to the two Houses soon, and whatever is done in the way of remonstrance ought to be done at once. Draw your resolutions or letters in your own way, in brief and pointed form, make them express your own opinions on the subject, and send them to your Representative at Washington without delay. A number of men in both Houses are making a brave stand against the big-navy craze, and they need your support immediately.

### Ex-Presidents as Peacemakers.

Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri has introduced in the House of Representatives, and Senator McCreary of Kentucky in the Senate, a bill "to secure proper representation for the United States at future international conferences, and for the proper employment of former Presidents of the United States." Sections one and two of the bill we give below in full; the other sections provide for the salaries, the expenses of travel, the secretaries, etc.:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that former Presidents of the United States shall be ex-officio representatives for life of the United*